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BRITISH ARE HEADING FOR DUTCH FRONTIER, NORTHEAST BELGIUM

Reich Routs Yanks From Liege; Bulk of U.S. 7th Army Is Pushing Toward Belfort

Domei

BERLIN, September 9.—With Canadian reinforcements, General Dempsey's army exerted greater efforts to force a breakthrough between Antwerp and Hasselt in the direction of southeast Holland and the northeastern corner of Belgium, but despite this considerable strengthening the British troops are still fighting for the Albert Canal bend namely the expansion of their small bridgeheads on the northern and eastern bank of that Canal, north of Antwerp, and northwest of Hasselt.

A fierce four-hour battle developed yesterday morning on the northern bank of the Albert Canal and after suffering heavy losses, the British succeeded in enlarging their bridgehead there. In the afternoon, however, German paratroops launched a surprise counter-attack and completely wiped out the enemy foothold. In this short but destructive battle, German close-range weapons accounted for 21 enemy tanks and another 13 were knocked out by anti-tank guns.

British troops standing between the Schelde mouth and along the Albert Canal discontinued their attacks against the Merxem industrial region in the northern outskirts of Antwerp.

The left wing of the American 1st Army, on the other hand, after a costly outflanking movement entered the fortified zone and town of Liege from the south. After grim street-fighting, counter-attacking German troops completely swept the enemy troops out of the city and pushed them back to the eastern bank of the Meuse River.

Meanwhile, the right wing of the American 1st Army which for the past week has been struggling to cross the Meuse between Dinant and Sedan finally with the bringing up of superior forces yesterday crossed the river on the broad front. German rearguards disengaged themselves toward the central Ardennes and established new defense positions at the Lesse and Semoise rivers where they stopped the enemy advance and severe fighting is still continuing there

In the Lorraine frontier, American troops who during the past two days were brought to a standstill by German counter-attacks again yesterday rushed the front and this time penetrated the region between Metz and Briey. Another unit also approached Metz from the west. Further south in the Moselle region, enemy attacks near Pont-a-Mousson and east of Toul were fruitless.

In the historical battle area of the Burgundy Gate, fighting increased to still greater violence. From the south, American and Algerian troops attacked the German barrier positions in the Doubs Valley. One American group penetrated the southern section of Besancon while another formation bypassed the village and moved eastward for the Burgundy Gate. This thrust was checked temporarily but fighting is still raging.

Also the bulk of the American 7th Army between the Swiss border and Doubs has turned northeastward and is heading for Belfort. German resistance in the Doubs Valley and approaches to the gateway in the meantime has been greatly strengthened.

NOT EAGER FOR FRONTLINE

Yankee Convalescents Had Enough of Fighting, Check-Up Reveals

Domei

LISBON, September 9.—None of the more than 17,000 American soldiers, who were either wounded or became sick in the Pacific war zone, now recuperating at hospitals in Miami, Florida, and Santa Barbara, California, desire to return to the fighting line again, it was revealed in a recent investigation, according to the American weekly, Time, reports a New York dispatch.

All of these soldiers realize that when they have recovered, they will be sent to the front again, but not desiring to see the firing line, they are purposely delaying their recovery and trying to remain under medical care as long as possible.

SOVIETS COMMENCE VISTULA OFFENSIVE

3 Motorized Columns From Danube Bridgeheads Push Way Into Bulgaria

Domei

BERLIN, September 9.—For the first time in many weeks the Soviets yesterday attacked with comparatively strong infantry formations supported by tanks in the sector between the Vistula and lower reaches of the San River. This assault is believed to be the first phase of the major Soviet offensive in this area.

Heavy fighting took place south of Sanok as well as at Krosno and at Dembitza. Focal point of the fighting, however, remained at the lower reaches of the Narev. Soviet attempts to throw a bridge across the river under cover of heavy artillery fire were frustrated by concentrated German fire.

During the past four weeks, Soviet troops in the Baranov bridgehead at the big Vistula bend attempted repeatedly to force a breakthrough to the German lines, but due to strong resistance all attacks were foiled. On the contrary, German counter-attacks considerably narrowed the Soviet bridgehead.

According to the latest count, German troops during the fighting in this sector destroyed or captured numerous tanks, 650 self-propelling guns and close to 1,000 guns of various calibers in addition to capturing 3,000 prisoners. Also northeast of Warsaw, 314 Soviet guns and tanks were destroyed or captured.

Heavy fighting was also revived yesterday in the Baltic countries. On the Estonian-Latvian Front, Soviet formations launched attacks of battalion strength in five different places in the Mitau area and in hand-to-hand fighting, all attacks were repulsed. The Soviet plan to drive the Germans from the ground they captured during the past two days was thus completely frustrated.

Further to the east in the Modohn area, German formations launching a surprise attack drove the Soviet troops out of their positions and regained strong footholds in the favorable hilly country.

In the Rumanian sector, the Soviets starting from their Danube bridgeheads on the Rumanian-Bulgarian border advanced with three strong motorized columns into the interior of Bulgaria. One column which started from Silistra moved in a southerly direction aiming toward the Aegean Sea, while the other two columns started from Giurgiu and Turnu-Magurelle respectively. Their goal seems to be the Shipka Pass and the Araba-Konak Pass.

In the Rumanian area, large units of the Soviet 6th Tank Army are en route from Bucharest in a westerly direction. Part of this force is moving in the direction of Turnu Severin while another column is advancing northward and northwestward in the direction of Hermannstadt to relieve the hard pressed Rumanian troops fighting in that sector.

French Refugees in Reich

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 9.—Several hundreds leading French scientists including numerous physicians have arrived in Germany this week, according to a Berlin report. These scientists declared that they were forced to escape from the terroristic rule in France and had decided to take refuge in Germany.

B-29 Airfields Bombed

Domei

CANTON, September 10.—The Japanese Air Force bombed the U.S. B-29 airfields in the vicinity of Chengtu on the night of September 8, according to a Chungking report.

TUNGAN IS CAPTURED BY JAPANESE UNITS IN HUNAN OPERATION

Nippon Troops Enter Hsinning, Advance to Chuanhsien to Menace Kwangsi Province

By Y. TAKEMOTO
Of the Military Press Corps

HUNAN FRONT, September 9.—In the wake of their occupation of Lingling, the swiftly advancing Imperial Units seized Tungan, an important point near the Kwangsi-Hunan frontier, and then crossing the steep mountainous area marking the provincial border, entered Hsinning, 70 kilometers west of Lingling, on the morning of September 8.

On the other hand, another Japanese Unit advanced toward the Hunan-Kwangsi boundary, in a lightning move along the border road, and reached within striking distance of Chuanhsien, 80 kilometers west of Lingling, and an important point in Kwangsi Province.

Thus, the crossing into Kwangsi Province by the Japanese is now considered as only a question of hours.

Attacking Chingtien, Wenki

Domei

CANTON, September 10.—Japanese Forces are now fiercely attacking Chingtien, midway between Lishui and Wenchow, while another unit has turned around Chingtien and is now engaged in a fierce battle in the neighborhood of Wenki, 10 kilometers east of Chingtien, according to a Chungking report.

Japanese Hold Lhameng

By T. FUJII and K. SUZUKI
Of the Military Press Corps

NU RIVER FRONT, September 9.—Furious enemy attack continued with three divisions of the Yunnan Expeditionary Eighth Army pittied against the Japanese position at Lhameng from their advantageous positions on the Nu River shore with the cooperation of the United States air force but on September 2, a large unit of the enemy forces that attacked the Japanese position at Wangchiashui, was completely smashed by numerically inferior Japanese Forces.

The enemy retreated once, but again at early dawn of September 4, reinforced by reserve units, attacked the Japanese position under the protection of artillery fire. However, the Imperial Forces in a hand-to-hand battle completely smashed the enemy intention of regaining Lhameng.

It was revealed by enemy war prisoners taken in the battle that 19 officers and 379 soldiers were killed, while one regimental commander, three battalion commanders and seven company commanders were wounded. The enemy took a desperate chance to retake Lhameng in an attempt to remove obstacles in the supply route to the Nu River positions but his plan has been smashed.

TERMS TO RUMANIA BARED

Maniu Discloses Stiff Soviet Conditions Accepted by Regime

Domei

LISBON, September 9.—Ankara radio said yesterday that Rumanian State Minister Maniu has disclosed that the armistice signed by the Soviet and Rumanian Governments last month contains the following terms:

1. Bessarabia and Bukovina will be returned to the Soviet Union.
2. Rumania will allow through passage for the Soviet forces and will place all means of transportation at the disposal of the Soviets.
3. Rumania will pay war indemnities to the Soviet.
4. Soviets will hold the unoccupied area in Rumania for the duration of military operations.
5. Soviets will accept the injustice of the Vienna agreements and will give their full support to Rumanian claims for Transylvania.

Reuters added that, under the Vienna award, over one-half of Transylvania was ceded to Hungary by Rumania.

Roosevelt, Halifax Confer

Domei

LISBON, September 9.—Following his military conferences with army and naval leaders yesterday, President Roosevelt today conferred with diplomatic as well as economic advisers and with Lord Halifax, British Ambassador in Washington, according to a Washington dispatch.

Victory Resolution to Be Passed To Turn All Energy to War Drive

The House of Representatives is expected to bring up a Conclusive Victory Resolution in Observance of the Imperial Will today and adopt it unanimously.

The Resolution will be quite different from previous ones adopted by the Representatives, it was explained on Sunday in Parliamentary quarters.

The Resolution is in keeping with the situation which finds the 100,000,000 people of Japan deeply stirred by the Imperial Rescript granted at the opennig of the 85th Extraordinary Diet Session which comes to an end today.

The passage of the Resolution in the House would mark the start of a period during which all members of the House of Representatives will be exclusively concerned in the achieving of victory.

The Resolution, which fully manifests to the whole world the determination of the House of Representatives to carry the war to victory will be clarified in a speech by Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, Director-General of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association.

Through a national movement the House will seek the people's support in forming a State structure for certain victory. In this the Representatives feel that they will be making themselves helpful to the Imperial Forces in striking the fatal blow to the enemy.

V-1 HAVOC DETAILS IN ENGLAND BARED

2,900 Airmen and 450 Planes Lost in 80 Days Battle Against Flying Bombs

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 9.—Disclosing new details of the flying bomb havoc, the British Government declared today that the battle of London was over, except possibly for the last few shots.

With their wartime black-out due to end in 10 days time, Londoners received more cheer in the announcement by Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin Duncan Sandys that perfected defenses and anti-Axis encirclement of the bases of the V-1 had virtually ended the menace of the German "vengeance weapon."

Sandys disclosed that 2,900 anti-Axis airmen and 450 planes had been lost in the 80 days campaign against the flying bomb in addition to more than 5,000 deaths in England as a result of the bombing.

Sandys, who has been in charge of counter-measures, revealed that the campaign against the V-1 had begun more than a year before the actual launching of the attacks in June, with anti-Axis airmen blasting away at the "rocket coast" across the Channel where the Germans had established launching platforms.

It was unlikely that the final casualties and damage from the bombardment will be disclosed before Parliament reconvenes on September 26. Some of the newsmen at Sandys' press conference gained the impression that the anti-Axis advance along the French coast had knocked out a much heavier rocket bomb than the V-1 before it could be used against London.

"I am a little chary of talking about the V-2," Sandys said. "We do not know quite a lot about it. In a very few days time, however, I feel that the press will be walking all over these places in France and will know a great deal more than we do now."

No complete official figures are available but it is a conservative guess that at the height of the V-1 attack there may have been close to 2,000,000 or about 25 per cent of London's population evacuated. Sandys also disclosed that 92 per cent of the fatalities occurred in the London area.

GANDHI AND JINNAH MEET

Frank Discussions Held on Hindu And Muslim Problems

Domei

LISBON, September 9.—Mahatma Gandhi and Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslem League, met today at Jinnah's home on Malabar Hill and began discussions which may lead to the settlement of India's Hindu-Muslim problem, according to a Bombay dispatch.

Affer their three-hour conference, both leaders admitted that it had been frank and friendly and that the talks will be resumed on Monday.

All approaches to Jinnah's residence are strongly guarded by police and no one is allowed in without a permit, the report added.

Landing Claims Denied

Domei

BERLIN, September 9.—Anti-Axis reports which claimed that Anglo-American troops had landed on the Jugoslav coast facing the Adriatic Sea has not been confirmed by Berlin. German military quarters merely declared today that possibly a few paratroops were landed in Jugoslavia to support Tito's army but that they were not very many.

FORRESTAL ADMITS JAPAN'S AIR POWER

Japanese Have Improved Their Planes Considerably, Says U.S. Navy Secretary

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 8.—The Japanese are now able to mass their air power in a comparatively small area and a "long and hard" fight is in prospect, declared James Forrestal, United States Secretary of the Navy, at a press conference.

Forrestal added that Japan could now mass their air power in a narrower theater of action, the Philippines, China and Japan Proper. He went on to say that the Japanese obviously have been saving their planes and their forces for engagements to come. He pointed out that Japan had made many important technical improvements in their planes.

Thus, the United States navy will face quantitatively and qualitatively stronger Japanese air power in the coming year, he continued. He revealed that Japanese planes of every type, both land-based and carrier-based, now have greater firepower, speed, range and load capacity. United States planes have been improved too, he said, but the U.S. does not now have as big a technical advantage over Japan as a year ago.

MINDANAO AGAIN RAIDED BY ANTI-AXIS AIR FORCES

Over 1,700 Carrier-Borne Planes Attack Islands of Palau and Yap

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, September 10.—Intercepting a formation of about 300 enemy carrier-borne fighters and bombers that came attacking the southern part of Mindanao Island yesterday morning, Japanese Units in their fierce counter-attack inflicted tremendous damage upon the enemy raiders. These enemy aircraft are believed to have hopped off from an enemy task force which appeared in the waters near Palau and Yap Islands after September 6.

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, September 10.—Carrier-borne planes of an enemy task force operating off Palau and Yap Islands have been raiding the two islands since September 6. More than 1,000 carrier-borne planes attacked the islands on September 7 and on the following day a total of 700 aircraft appeared over the islands.

In a counter-attack, the Japanese Forces inflicted considerable damage to the enemy.

ARGENTINA SCORES HULL

Withdrawing Delegate From Meeting at Montevideo

Domei

LISBON, September 9.—Argentina is withdrawing its delegate from the Emergency Committee for Inter-American Political Defense which meets at Montevideo, the Argentine Foreign Ministry announced today, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch.

Foreign Minister General Orlando Peluffo yesterday declared that he "disagreed" to the reaction of U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull's statement to the press that Argentina formed a focal point for Fascism in the Western Hemisphere. Peluffo charged that Hull had no basis whatsoever for his statement.

ISHIWATA REVEALS AMERICAN AMBITION FOR WORLD CONTROL

Imperialistic Aim Behind International Currency Fund Plan, Budget Committee Told

The international currency fund decided at the Anti-Axis Currency Conference recently held at Washington signifies Britain's loss of its position as the guiding influence in world economy and the manifestation of the first concrete plan of dollar imperialism of the United States by means of military and economic threat to the whole world, said Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata, in reply to questions by Sannojo Nakamura, at the Budget Committee session of the House of Representatives, Sunday morning. The Finance Minister's reply substantially follows:

"The establishment of the so-called international currency fund was decided at the anti-Axis currency conference, called by President Roosevelt at Washington in July. But what is intended by the United States and Britain is to distract the attention of their own people from the present condition and the future difficulty of the war, and to make anti-Axis nations dream of the final British-American victory. Fundamentally speaking, Britain is eagerly trying to maintain her economic position, while the United States entertains an ambition to lay her foundation for a new world Empire, by utilizing the present confusion caused by the war.

British Outlook Gloomy

"That is to say Britain has already exhausted her foreign credit and furthermore has incurred large debts to foreign countries, and thus, it is evident that she will lose her position of the world banking center. When manpower and material losses are considered, the economic future of Britain must be said to be extremely sad. The original draft for the international currency fund has adopted much of the British plan, but it is undeniable that it is the American plan that was finally adopted. Furthermore, the anti-Axis currency conference, held in July, has made the economic fall of Britain clearer. The final plan adopted at the conference shows that the control of Britain by the United States, her creditor nation, has greatly increased. At a conference participated by 44 anti-Axis nations, Britain lost her position as a guiding power in world economy, and the question of the international currency fund has become the funeral march for Britain.

"The main feature of the structure of the international currency fund is to form a stabilization fund of $10,000,000,000 to be invested by all anti-Axis nations, and the fund is to be utilized by all participant nations at a stabilized exchange rate. By this means, it is planned to give all nations banking facilities and to establish a free order for settlements of accounts among them. The main feature is that gold will be given the central position in the settlement of accounts. The value of the currencies of all nations is to be decided in gold or U.S. currency, and gold is guaranteed its position as the means for unlimited international settlement. Another feature is that it is intended to adjust world economy by this currency structure.

"The collapse of the gold standard originated in the "internal protection first" principle of the United States, and the exchange control of all other nations is nothing but a self-protective measure. But, covering her eyes to this fact, the United States is attempting to reconstruct world economy by stabilization of currency and revival of free exchange transactions.

World-Rule Aimed

"Needless to say, the stabilization of world economy cannot be expected without the adjustment of economic relations. But the United States is not trying to stabilize banking relations and revive the freedom of transactions, but is attempting to place on all nations the burden of maintaining free exchange dealings, by force of treaties. Just as Britain controlled world economy by restricting the freedom of other nations through the international gold standard system, the United States aims to rule the world as she wishes, hiding behind the international cooperation structure. Just as Britain controlled world economy by gold, the United States is now planning to give gold again the full power by a new structure called the international currency fund.

"The premise to the establishment of the so-called free international economy with the United States as its center is the so-called Dollar Imperialism. The investment of $5,900,000,000 by the United States in the International Currency Fund and the Recovery and Development Bank is only a step toward that end. To the anti-Axis nations, the United States dollar is a great temptation. Also, it must not be forgotten that the United Sates has recently been using threats and pressure, militarily and economically, on all parts of the world. The despotic structure of the United States has appeared as the "International Currency Fund," and the first concrete plan under Dollar Imperialism is manifested in the "International Currency Fund."

War Minister Reports Japanese Air Success At Budgetary Session

War Minister Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama made the following announcement Sunday, at the Budget Committee session of the Lower House, regarding the recent Japanese air successes in China: "Our Air Forces in the China area attacked the Chengtu airfield group, bases of the B-29 bombers, on the night of September 8 and blasted the Anshan and Penhsihu raiders immediately after their landing. Results so far ascertained are: Five planes set ablaze and 11 planes damaged. (Both confirmed). Two of our planes have not yet returned. One B-29 that made a forced landing at Laohokow on the morning of September 9 was set ablaze. Thus, the losses caused the enemy total 40 planes, shot down, set ablaze or damaged. . . in other words, about one-half of 80-odd planes that raided South Manchoukuo, while our losses totaled six planes."

MOSCOW ENDS WAR AGAINST BULGARIA

Order Issued to Cease Firing; Drafting Peace Terms With Washington and London

Domei

MOSCOW, September 9.—The Soviet Government issued an order at 10 a.m. September 9, to its armed forces in Bulgaria to cease belligerent action and is now drafting peace terms in close cooperation with the American and British Governments, the Soviet Government announced tonight.

Muravieff Cabinet Resigns

Domei

LISBON, September 9.—The Bulgarian Cabinet headed by Prime Minister Costor Muravieff resigned en bloc on September 9, a little over a week after its formation, according to a Sofia report.

Georgieff Forming Cabinet

Colonel Simon Georgieff, former Premier of Bulgaria, has been ordered to organize a new government following the resignation of the Muravieff cabinet. So far, the following members of the new Cabinet have been decided, according to a Sofia report.

Premier: Shimon Georgieff
War Minister: Colonel Damian Beshkoff
Foreign Minister: Stainoff
Propaganda Minister: Dino Kasalov.

King Simeon Ousts Leaders

The new Propaganda Minister Kasalov of Bulgaria issued the following announcement today:

1. King Simeon II has issued a proclamation removing Prince Cyril and General Michiyoff from the Regency Council, and appointed Prof. Venelin Garneff and Havloff as their successors.
2. All Cabinet Ministers appointed since 1941 and all officials responsible for inviting the crisis of Bulgaria have been arrested and their properties confiscated.
3. The Bulgarian Cabinet will send a commission headed by Prof. Mihailov to negotiate peace with the Soviet Union.

Filov Quits Council Post

Former Premier Bogdan Filov of Bulgaria, who is reputed to be pro-German, has retired from the Regency Council of Bulgaria, according to a Sofia broadcast.

60,599 U.S. Navy Casualties

Domei

LISBON, September 9.—The U.S. Navy Department, according to a Washington report, today announced the casualties of the American Navy, Marines and the Coast Defense Guards up to today as 60,599 including killed, 24,044; wounded, 22,423; missing, 9,666; and prisoners 4,466.

40 B-29'S SMASHED AS NIPPON AIR UNITS DEAL COUNTER-BLOW

Terrific Losses Inflicted on Manchoukuo-Raiders Revealed by Imperial Headquarters

Imperial Japanese Air Units shot down, damaged or set ablaze a total of 40 enemy B-29 bombers on September 8 in their intercepting operations against the anti-Axis air formation that came attacking the districts in South Manchoukuo, blasting the enemy planes on their way to and from the raid as well as over the skies of Anshan, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 2:30 p.m. on Sunday.

The Imperial Headquarters also announced that the Japanese Air Units, braving adverse weather conditions, stormed over the enemy air bases around Chengtu and, defying the counter-attacks by enemy fighter planes, attacked a group of the returning anti-Axis aircraft.

Concluding, the Imperial Headquarters revealed that Japanese losses totaled six planes but that the occupant of one of the above planes safely descended by parachute.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE
2:30 p.m. September 10

"Our Air Units, on September 8, counter-attacked the enemy B-29 bombers that came attacking the districts in South Manchoukuo on their way, over the skies of Anshan, as well as on their return flight.

"Braving inclement weather conditions, our Air Units, on the same night, swiftly advanced over the airfields around Chengtu where the B-29's were based, and, in defiance of the intercepting operations by the enemy fighter planes, caught up with the anti-Axis planes returning from the raid.

"The composite war results known up to the present follow:

Shot down	6 planes (One unconfirmed)
Set ablaze	6 planes
Damaged	28 planes
Total	40 planes

"Losses on our side were six planes. (Occupant of one of these planes descended by parachute)."

Half of Raiders Smashed

Launching vigorous attacks, units of the Japanese Army Air Force in the China area blasted a total of 40 of the much-vaunted B-29 bombers of the China-based U.S. air force within less than 14 hours on September 8—a heavy blow that means the loss of half of the enemy air strength that carried out the abortive raid on South Manchoukuo on that day.

Upon receiving report of the appearance of enemy planes over the Anshan and Penhsihu areas at 1:30 p.m. on September 8, the Japanese Army planes quickly hopped off from their base and, catching up with the raiders en route toward their objective, launched furious attacks damaging eight B-29 bombers of which four fled in disorder to the southwest, enveloped in smoke.

Intercepting a formation of the enemy planes, another Japanese Air Unit shot down three B-29's and destroyed six others over Anshan before the enemy could carry out their ineffective attack there.

Meanwhile, contacting the enemy raiders on their return flight to their base, the Japanese planes launched fierce attacks against the enemy in the skies over the Changte area where they shot down three aircraft (one probable) and damaged two others, all of the B-29 type.

Another B-29 was badly damaged by our airmen over a point near Tainan in North China. This plane, emitting black smoke, was forced into wild flight.

With the arrival of the opportune moment, the Japanese Air Units that had been preparing for their offensive against the B-29 bases in the vicinity of Chengtu stormed over the airfields at Hsinchin and Pengshan. Braving inclement weather and in defiance of the counter-attacking enemy fighters, the Japanese, though out-numbered, directed furious bombings over the two bases for one hour from 3 a.m. on September 9 destroying 11 B-29's and setting ablaze five others. In addition, the Japanese succeeded in setting afire the military establishments at four places.

Simultaneously, a part of the Japanese Army planes also attacked the B-29 bases at Shwangliu, Kwanghan and Chunghsing in the face of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

PARIS' FALL NOTED BY PRESS IN TOKYO

World Significance of New War Development Stressed in Week's Editorials

International significance of the fall of Paris into anti-Axis hands was stressed by the majority of editorials of leading Tokyo dailies during the week ending on September 8.

The Asahi points out the fact that the current world war is full of lessons for the nations of the world and urges that our nation should make the most of these lessons in order to emerge victorious in the present conflict. The paper contends that the European belligerents had their own lessons during the past five years and profited therefrom. "Britain, through the Dunkirk debacle, learned the meaning of total war from Germany," the journal says. "The Soviet Union suffered terrible privation by losing one-half of European Russia and through this experience learned the German strategy and operations. The United States also arrived at her present mobile strategy in the mid-Pacific through her terrible experience at Pearl Harbor. But by far the greatest lessons from the present war are the capitulation of France and the recovery of the Soviet Union from her great disaster dealt by the Reich forces. The enemy have endured privations and trials. Germany must do likewise. Japan, too, must learn from German examples."

The Mainichi is averse to attaching undue international importance to the fall of Paris, saying that the city's change of hands is only a military matter and that it may be likened to the German evacuation of Rome which was a mere military necessity. The paper believes that the Western Front has entered its last stage and that real fighting will be commenced shortly. Referring to the latest developments on the Eastern Front, the journal declares that a serious stage has been reached in the Balkan situation. The paper points out that the German defeats in both the Western and Eastern Fronts are due mainly to her inferior air forces and that Japan should learn a lesson from this fact.

French Tragedy Seen

The Yomiuri-Hochi considers it too natural that the anti-Axis invasion forces were met with the throwing of stones by the French populace instead of being welcomed by them and that the fall of Paris into enemy hands and the establishment of a provisional French government under the leadership of General Charles de Gaulle are tragedies for France. The journal points out that enmity is entertained by all the European peoples who have been exposed to the blind bombings of the Anglo-American air raiders. With the passing of Paris into enemy hands, the political influence of Germany has been replaced by Anglo-American power, the paper observes, and although the enemy have assured the French people independence and liberty, their real aim is to enslave the French nation. The journal finds two elements in France: the one wishing to cooperate with Germany to build up a new order in Europe and to make Europe for Europeans and the other, desiring to make France an Anglo-American colony. The paper warns the French people not to sell their country to their real enemy and to open their eyes to see which is the real France.

The Yomiuri-Hochi takes up the problem of relations between Japan and French Indo-China and, after referring to the recent fall of Paris and the establishment of a French puppet government under De Gaulle and the existing plight of the Vichy Government, the journal says: "Although invaded by the Anglo-Americans and faced by internal disintegration due to the machinations of traitors, the Petain regime stands as the only legitimate Government of France. The present unfortunate events facing France will have no effect on the friendly relations between the Axis nations and the French Government and people.

Amicable Ties Unshaken

"This is particularly so with French Indo-China which as part of East Asia has recently clarified its position. Our friendly relations with French Indo-China are absolutely unshaken. The Governor-General has been invested with the absolute power of deciding the policies of French Indo-China and this, we believe, will result in furthering the existing cordial relations with this country. In view of the fact that the relations between Japan and French Indo-China have advanced to the stage of complete cooperation, it is our desire that the Government-General will positively reorganize natural resources, industries and engineering power within its territory so as to contribute to the strengthening of Japan's fighting power in her prosecution of the Greater East Asia War. Since the French homeland has become the theater of a furious war and in view of the absolute power granted to the Governor-General, the realization of such policies can be carried out without delay.

The Mainichi regards the Soviet advance into the Mediterranean and western Asia as "the greatest event in the current world war." After referring to a series of steps taken by the Kremlin following the capitulation of Marshal Pietro Badoglio, the paper continues: "These steps indicate that consent was given by the Anglo-Americans to the southward advance of the Soviet Union and this reveals at least a part of the agreements reached by the Teheran Conference. But we wonder if this consent was given unconditionally. Britain wishes to confine the Soviet Union to its original boundaries, since Britain desires to regain absolute control of the Mediterranean Sea and to make the small nations of Europe regain their independence. But this supreme desire of Britain was thrown overboard because of the steady southward advance of the Soviet Union."

Anglo-U.S. Unlikely To Give Recognition To De Gaulle Regime

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 9.—London and Washington are not expected to recognize the De Gaulle Government, the Observer states in an article which has caused quite a sensation, according to a London report. The writer of the article declares: "We must face the fact that there are many factions which are well reserved toward President General Charles de Gaulle and which do not approve of the power that he has been granted by the Algiers Committee."

ANGLO-U.S. POWERS CONTROL CHUNGKING

American Equipment Found in Chekiang Areas Abandoned By Chungking Forces

By T. BESSHO
Of the Military Press Corps

LISHUI, September 9.—It has been established as the consequence of the East Chekiang campaign that American and British influence is deeply imbuing the Chungking troops in this part of China.

Evidence of the correctness of this conclusion is furnished by the fact that a large part of the rifles which have been seized by the Japanese in the campaign are of American manufacture as are the tires of practically all motor vehicles that have fallen into Japanese hands.

Further evidence is provided by the drum-cans found by the Japanese at Shuinan, which upon examination have been found to have been made in America.

An inquiry showed that these cans reached China from America some time ago, and the gasoline in them was the hope of the American air force in China in its contemplated attacks on the line of communication between Japan and the Southern Regions and in the air raids on Japan which were to follow them.

Among the hostile elements operating in the East Chekiang area is what is called the International Storming Party.

This party is composed of American and British troops who fled from Shanghai and Hongkong about the time of the start of the War of Greater East Asia and of Chinese pirates and other lawless individuals from the coasts of Fukien Province.

This rubble is under the direction of Americans and Britishers, who also are serving as advisers to the Chungking Army and instructors to Chungking troops.

A document which fell into Japanese hands after the fall of the walled city of Lishui sheds light on the extent to which Britishers and for that matter Americans are controlling the strategy of the Chungking forces.

The document was a statement of directions to be observed by the 88th Army of the 32nd Army Corps in the matter of defending the East and South Chekiang areas, said among others:

"The laying of mines must be done under the direction of George and Wilson, the British instructors, and mines are expected to make a point of doing the mine-laying at night."

It has been brought to light that the 21st Division and 63rd Corps which were organized with a view to their employment in the defense of the walled city of Lishui had planted about 300 mines in two types, 16 and eight kilograms, along strategic roads, round the walled city and at places within the city before they fled.

These facts which have been mentioned will enable one to draw an idea as to the sort of cooperation maintained between America, Britain, and Chungking in Southeast China. They show that America is contributing materials and an air strength, British leadership, and Chungking human resources.

BIG AIRCRAFT PLANT IN AMERICA CLOSED

Numerous War Factories Taken Over by U.S. Army Owing to Continuance of Strikes

Domei

LISBON, September 8.—One of the United States largest bomber aircraft production factories, the Willow Run plant of the Ford Motor Company in Detroit was closed today and sent 15,000 employes home following the dispute over the transfer of 20 riveters which led to the walkout of more than 2,000 workers in six departments, according to a Detroit dispatch.

Army Seizes Factories
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 8.—Owing to the six-day strike by 7,000 workers, President Roosevelt issued an order to the U.S. army to take over the Cleveland Graphite and Bronze Company, according to a Reuter report from Cleveland.

In the meantime the general strike by 65,000 members of the Mechanics National Society of America had not been called off late today despite the example set by the taking over of two plants by the U.S. army.

According to a Pittsburg report, two coal mines in Rochester and Pittsburg which were seized by the Government last week were still idle tonight due to the supervisors union dispute.

The U.S. Secretary of the Interior, Harold Ickes, by order of President Roosevelt, took over 15 more coal mines in which strikes were going on, according to a Reuter report from Washington. The mining companies in Pennsylvania and West Virginia provide work for 5,100 men and have a daily production of about 27,000 tons.

SOUTH AMERICA HIT BY RED INFLUENCE

Argentine War Chief Points Out Menace of Communism Sweeping Various States

Domei

LISBON, September 9.—In order to discuss ways and means of preventing the spread of Communism in Argentina, a meeting was held on September 5 by the Argentine Chamber of Commerce and Industry in which War Minister Colonel Juan D. Peron discussed the state of affairs in South America, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch.

Colonel Peron's remarks, in part, were as follows:

"From the Argentine point of view, the conditions existing in her neighboring States are most unsatisfactory. In Chile, for instance, a vigorous Communist movement has been going on for several years. In Bolivia, too, Communism is finding increased support among many sections of the public.

"Agents of the Soviet Union are unusually active in Uruguay, trying to convert the people to the Red doctrine, and there is no getting away from the possibility of Brazil being seriously affected by Communistic influence.

"Such is the state of affairs in the countries just across the Argentine frontiers. What will become of Argentina if she has got to face a serious unemployment problem?"

The War Minister stressed by asking Argentine capitalists to show as much liberality of mind as possible in any steps they may take in order to meet developments.

EDEN SEES VICTORY NEAR

Britain Using Full Strength Against Japan When European War Over

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 9.—Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, speaking at Kenilworth, Warwickshire, tonight said that the "day of victory is not far away" and promised that when the European War "Britain will throw her full resources into the war against Japan," according to a London dispatch.

He said that the Japanese "have overrun vast territories which form a part of the British Commonwealth and Empire. We are determined to see that our victory is utterly complete," he stressed, but warned that after the European War is over "please let us not think it is all over and feel that allied unity and strength can be dissipated."

French Casualties Bared

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 9.—President General Charles de Gaulle today disclosed some figures to show how deadly was the fighting at the outskirts of Paris before the Germans were finally routed, according to a Paris report. He said that 1,496 Frenchmen were killed and over 7,500 wounded in the battle for the liberation of the city.

¥1,000,000 for Nippon Army, Navy Planes Donated by Leader for Indian Freedom

Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India donated ¥500,000 each to the Japanese Army and Navy on Saturday for the construction of aircraft. In this connection, Mr. Bose, through the Imperial Japanese Army at the front sent the following message to Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso who, together with the Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai and War Minister Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama, immediately dispatched a message of thanks to Mr. Bose.

The message from Mr. Bose follows, in substance:

"On behalf of the Provisional Government of Free India, I have the honor of donating ¥500,000 each to the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy as a symbol of the strong cord of friendship which firmly unites Japan and Free India through our current war against their common enemies. The amounts are intended for the construction of aircraft. I and the Indian people shall be infinitely pleased to have this small donation accepted by your country."

REICH IS PREPARING GRADUAL COMEBACK

Key to Final Victory Lies in German Hands, Declares Goebbels

Domei

BERLIN, September 9.—In spite of the present seemingly unfavorable war situation, nevertheless Germany is slowly staging a comeback and a new and more favorable situation will soon develop, declares Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich Propaganda Minister, in an article entitled "Staunchness of Our Faith" published in a recent issue of the weekly, Das Reich. Dr. Goebbels' article, in effect, is as follows:

"The enemy is doing all in his power to force a decision in his favor within the year. Since the enemy's technical start cannot be passed by lightly, the German people must apply their full strength to master the difficulties resulting from these circumstances. It is nevertheless incumbent that Germany is slowly on a comeback and that soon a new and far more favorable war situation will result.

"We do not intend to depend on new wonder weapons as our only hope of changing the tide of war. We must try to grasp and master the cardinal problem which the war represents in the life of a nation from all sides without neglecting either the one or the other. It would be as wrong to assume that modern war is a question of morale as to suppose that it is merely a question of technique.

"In some way the conduct of war must attempt to bring the standard of war technique in harmony with the standard of war morale. Some day history will unquestionably have to admit that in individual phases of this war, we succeeded in guiding the war morale of the German people to victory.

"It must be understood that in this gigantic struggle, we are fighting to decide our nation's fate and that it is a matter of the simplest logic that we must apply our full national power to the effort. The only question is, how the power may be applied to the best advantage.

"There is no doubt that our morale cannot be exceeded. Thus it is our problem to bolster our material power, which is expressed mainly in the quantity and quality of divisions and weapons at our disposal in order to bring it into harmony with the standard of our morale. Apart from the wide measures with which the public is acquainted, a process of reorganization justifying great hopes has been completed in this field during the past four weeks.

"This reorganization demands heavy sacrifices of the nation, but here too lies the road to victory—the only road. The demands which the German Army has placed on the civilians for reserves have been fully complied with. All chances for final victory lie in our own hands. Today it is not so much a question of where we fight but how we fight. We must not allow ourselves to grow weary under the burdens and worries which are inseparable from this kind of war. A long-term war will increase rather than diminish them. But the enemy too cannot carry on the war forever.

"During this summer and fall the enemy has tried by wide-flung operations to force us to our knees just as he tried to break our morale by terror raids last winter. This present attempt is doomed to the same failure which the former already experienced. The more turbulent the times, the more severe the demands on us, the more determined will be our resistance. We have faith in ourselves and in our strength. The final round will be won. We shall not find us wanting in energy. Our nation is ready for everything. Threats of our enemies cannot bewilder us in the staunchness of our faith which is not rooted in the enemy's weakness but in our own strength."

Sweden Bans Shipments

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 9.—The Swedish Government today officially prohibited the transit of all German freight shipments to and from Norway on Swedish railways. However, under the new Swedish order, only German sick and wounded soldiers may pass through Sweden.

LONDONERS SUFFER MOST THROUGH V-1

Anglo-American Air Force Loses 450 Aircraft in Countering Flying Bombs

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 7.—Ninety-two per cent of the fatal casualties from flying bombs occurred in London districts, Duncan Sandys, Chairman of the Committee for Countering Flying Bombs, revealed at a press conference held at the Information Ministry today, according to a London dispatch.

He said that in the battle against the flying bomb, British and American air forces had together lost nearly 450 aircraft including many heavy and medium bombers and involving a loss of approximately 2,900 airmen. Sandys added that in 80 days the Germans had released over 8,000 bombs.

Most Heavily Bombarded City
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 7.—Greater London was the most heavily bombarded city in the world since the beginning of the invasion of France, the London radio declared on Tuesday evening. The British capital had been attacked more violently and more often than any city or country on earth since General Dwight Eisenhower landed in France.

Firemen and soldiers fought a blazing naphtha dump in southern Britain for 21 hours after a flying bomb set fire to it, according to the London Times. Burning naphtha spread rapidly and threatened to set fire to the neighborhood.

V-1 Resumes Attack

Domei

LISBON, September 5.—Germany renewed her flying bomb attack on London and South England before dawn today after three days of respite and caused additional damage and casualties just as England was rejoicing that the Germans were driven out of range, according to a U.P. dispatch from London.

Bombs struck and battered South England counties, the report said, adding that the new barrage gave strength to the official warnings that air attacks have not ended.

V-1 Raids Not Ended

Domei

BERLIN, September 5.—Under changed conditions German long-range attacks against England continue, state German quarters today blasting the hopes of the British who interpreted the temporary pause in the V-1 shelling as the end of the danger. British hopes were premature and V-1 attacks are by no means concluded, the German circles stressed.

Simply stating that the V-1 attack on South England was resumed this morning, Berlin authorities disclosed no further information as regards the extent to which the flying-bombs have been further developed and how the range has been increased.

TUNNEL TRAFFIC OPENED

Double-Track Line Connects Shimonoseki and Moji

The operation of the double-track line through the tunnel between Shimonoseki and Moji was started on Saturday when the first down freight train left Shimonoseki at 6 a.m. and the first up train carrying coal left Moji at 7 a.m.

At 10 a.m. the same day, a purification ceremony was held at Komorie in Moji in accordance with Shinto rites. About 300 people, including railway officials and civil engineers attended the rites.

New U.S. Weapons

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 9.—Secret American weapons were disclosed by the New York correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph as follow: (1) Hell Cat tank destroyer, a self-propelled gun capable of developing a speed of 85 kilometers an hour; (2) MM-30, a heavy tank which may be transported in the air; (3) MM-24 light tank having a firing power of a medium tank; (4) rocket catapult for launching aircraft from small air fields; and (5) Water Weasel, an amphibious lorry.

NELSON HOLDS TALK WITH FINANCE HEAD

Hurley Together With Stilwell Confer With Chiang on Military Problems

Domei

LISBON, September 9.—Continuing the series of exploratory conversations in connection with their mission to Chungking, Donald Nelson, Chairman of the U.S. War Production Board, today held a long conference with T. V. Soong, Chungking Foreign Minister, while Major-General Patrick Hurley, President Roosevelt's special envoy, together with Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Forces in China, Burma and India, resumed their conferences yesterday with General Chiang Kai-shek on military affairs, according to a Chungking dispatch.

Welcomes Nelson, Hurley
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 8.—Extending a warm welcome in its editorial to President Roosevelt's personal envoys, Donald Nelson, Chairman of the U.S. War Production Board, and Major-General Patrick Hurley, President Roosevelt's special envoy, the Chinese paper, Ta Kung Pao, said, "Despite the setbacks suffered at the hands of the Japanese, the Chinese await the moment when they can deal counter-blows to Japan. The main reason for this deplorable situation is that the Chinese forces are poorly equipped."

Although equipment is not the only vital thing in winning of war, yet one cannot deny that they are basic requirements for successful warfare and a pre-requisite to final victory, added the paper. Industrially backward, China cannot produce fine armaments, particularly with routes cut off from vital material. How can we expect our soldiers to make counter-attacks? asks the Ta Kung Pao.

The editorial states that Nelson and Hurley must be well aware how much American Lend-Lease material so far has been shipped to China. As the American authorities agree to Admiral Chester Nimitz's strategy that Chungking can only crush the Japanese from the mainland of China, the United States should hasten to intensify her material aid to China. Reasonable distribution of war material among the anti-Axis is of paramount importance to the prosecution of the war and it is due time for the United States to offer adequate material help to China and the duty of China to utilize such help effectively, the paper pointed out.

Many defects exist in Chinese economy, the journal continued, because China still remains largely agricultural and that as high as 80 per cent of industrialized areas are occupied by the Japanese. Agriculture keeps the Chinese people from starvation. Although she has no munition industry to speak of she has fought against a ruthless enemy for more than seven years. In our reconstruction we welcome the capital and help of the United States, the editorial declared.

As announced by Roosevelt on August 19, Hurley will discuss questions covering military affairs and military supplies while Nelson will touch upon economic problems with Chiang Kai-shek. The Ta Kung Pao hopes that they will successfully fulfil their mission.

U.S. Expenditure Soars

Domei

LISBON, September 9.—The U.S. Department of Commerce yesterday disclosed that American production, savings and expenditures have surpassed the figures of the preceding six-month period, according to a Washington dispatch. The report claimed that national production reached a new high annual rate of $196,000,000,000, while national income soared $158,000,000,000. Individual savings reached an all-time annual record of $36,000,000,000, and consumer expenditures rose to more than $95,000,000,000.

Willkie Raps Parties

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 9.—Wendell Willkie, Republican leader, denounces the American major political parties, Democrat and Republican, for "preparing soil sowing of world war three," according to his article entitled "Cowardice in Chicago" in the Collier's magazine, according to a New York dispatch. Willkie declares: "Both platforms contain irreconcilable paradox which in its plain implication can only confuse, deceive and disillusion the American people."

U.S. Submarine Sunk

Domei

LISBON, September 6.—The loss of the United States submarine Robalo (1,525 tons) in the Pacific was announced by the U.S. Navy Department today, according to a Washington dispatch. The communique said that the Robalo's skipper Lieutenant-Commander Manning Kimmel, son of Rear-Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, is missing together with 65 men of the crew. It is recalled that Admiral Kimmel is awaiting court-martial for his connection with the Pearl Harbor incident.

Reich Air Defenders Down 12,000 Raiders During Eight Months

Domei

BERLIN, September 9.—Roughly 12,000 Anglo-American aircraft, mostly four-engined bombers, were destroyed by the German air defense during the first eight months of this year, it was announced today. During the first four months from January through April 4,318 planes were shot down and in the following four months the number increased to 7,649. The huge jump attests to the strengthening of the German air defenses and to the appearance of new types of fighter planes.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

September 9

In northern France, enemy assaults against the fortresses of Brest, Boulogne and Dunkirk failed. In the fortifications of Le Havre 29 enemy tanks and 12 armored reconnoitring cars were destroyed yesterday. In Flanders, our rearguards continue to engage in bitter defensive fighting against the enemy. Enemy tanks from the Antwerp bridgehead in a northerly direction were smashed. Enemy bridgeheads northwest of Hasselt were narrowed down by counter-attacks. The enemy suffered particularly heavy losses including 21 tanks. The fight for the area northwest of Metz is bitter. Against advanced enemy troops counter-attacks have been launched. At Besancon and farther east at the Doubs River our formations which were being brought back from southern and southwestern France are engaged in battle with the enemy, attacking from the south. The enemy is trying with strong forces to penetrate to the door of Burgundy.

Fighting on the Adriatic coast which had temporarily slackened in intensity increased again yesterday. Our troops, however, smashed all enemy attacks, some of which were repeated six times, in bitter fighting. One break-in was narrowed down in counter-attack.

In the area of Szekler in southeastern Transylvania numerous heavy enemy attacks were repelled. Counter-attacks by German and Hungarian formations threw the enemy back at several places. Luftwaffe formations effectively attacked enemy supplies in the Rumanian areas. At the northern edge of the Carpathian forest and on the lower Narev renewed enemy attacks failed against the stubborn resistance of our divisions. From the remaining eastern front no major fighting has been reported.

40 B-29's Smashed As Nippon Air Units Deal Counter-Blow

(Continued from Page 1)

stormy weather and heavily bombed these airfields. But, due to poor visibility, the exact results were not ascertainable.

On the other hand, spotting a B-29 bomber that had made a forced landing at Laohokow, a Japanese Air Unit promptly set it ablaze following a furious attack.

In these battles, the Japanese losses were only six planes. From the attack over the Chengtu sector, two Japanese planes have not yet returned. In their vigorous intercepting battles, one plane self-blasted and three others have not yet returned but the occupants of one of these planes successfully descended by parachute.

Although the Japanese Air Units had previously attacked Chengtu in the summers of 1940 and 1941, this is the first attack by the Japanese on the B-29 airfield group around that city.

Since the swift development of the Japanese operations in the Hunan area, the U.S. air force in China has been forced to withdraw its bases around Chengtu but even these bases are now becoming exposed to the menace as a result of the Japanese attacks on Saturday.

ENEMY INDUSTRIES FACING HARDSHIPS

Transport Lack Hindering Iron And Steel Output, Says Chungking Economic Minister

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 8.—China's young industry is facing hardships and is obliged to carry on with many handicaps, admitted Dr. Wong Wun-how, Chungking Minister of Economic Affairs, according to a Chungking report.

Wong, who feels that the industrialization of the country is possible, revealed that the regime was making every effort to extend assistance to various industrial enterprises, especially factories removed from war areas.

Among the major strides in China's industrial endeavor, Wong mentioned the coal industry, stating that of the 290,000 tons of coal, 66 per cent were supplied to railways, 25 per cent to factories and 16 per cent to companies. In the distribution of raw material, one-fifth went to the army and the rest shared by mining and irrigation projects. An appreciable amount of the Government's subsidy has been expended on industrial reconstruction and activities are noticeable in electric and hydraulic plants, mines and wells, paper and alcohol distilling plants.

Lack of transportation facilities in Interior China is hindering the iron and steel industries, stated Wong. He said that Szechwan and Kwangsi and Northwest China produced iron and steel and that the construction of a light railway line would bring coal within easy reach of industrial plants.

Wong urged industrialists to lay a full wartime foundation for peacetime need. In spite of many thorny problems, the time has come to give support to factories in the war areas, increase labor and equipment and improve the building of railways, he asserted.

When victory is won, Wong said, China will take over all industrial enterprises in the occupied areas and galvanize them into action. We will make full use of foreign capital, personnel, technique and machinery in collaboration with friendly nations, concluded the Economic Minister.

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MORE FOOD COMING FROM MANCHOUKUO

Supply of Farm Products to Japan Will Be Raised, Declares Inagaki

Domei

HSINKING, September 10.—Manchoukuo will increase its supply of agricultural products to Japan this year, stated Yukio Inagaki, Vice-Minister of Agricultural Development of Manchoukuo, in regard to Prime Minister General Koiso's reply given to Kenzo Matsumura at yesterday's plenary session of the House of Representatives to the effect that Japan will do its best to facilitate Manchoukuo's efforts to increase its agricultural output.

Thanks to the strenuous efforts exercised by the Manchoukuo authorities with the sincere cooperation of the farms, the country at present has every prospect of an abundant harvest, was Mr. Inagaki's opinion, a gist of which follows:—

"The crops have been very successful throughout Manchoukuo this year, no damage by floods, insects and disease being reported so far. The harvesting of the crops other than rice this year is expected to be larger than last year's by 5 per cent. As for the rice crop, we are in a position to expect an increase of 20 per cent as compared with last year. The Manchoukuo Government has raised its purchasing price of beans and other farm products lately. This measure has been taken in order to express its appreciation of the sincere cooperation on the part of the farmers, who are now expected to place as much crops as they can at the disposal of the Government. Thus, Manchoukuo is determined to do its very best for the prosecution of the current war, in close cooperation not only with Japan, but also with all peoples of Greater East Asia."

NEW SLOVAKIAN CABINET FORMED BY STEFAN TISO

Government Under Tuka Quits; New Prime Minister Is Relative of President

Domei

BERLIN, September 5.—The Slovakian Cabinet under Prime Minister Vojtech Tuka submitted its resignation today to President Josef Tiso who appointed a new Government headed by his relative Stefan Tiso, according to a Bratislava dispatch.

The new Cabinet includes the following Ministers retaining their posts; Alexander Mach, Interior; Dr. Mikulas Prucinsky, Finance; and Dr. Geiza Medricky, National Economy. New appointments are Dr. Stefan Tiso, Prime Minister and concurrently Foreign and Justice Minister; Stefan Hassik, National Defense Minister; Dr. Aladar Kocis, Education Minister, and Ludwig Lednar, Communications and Public Works Minister.

The new Slovakian Prime Minister, who is a relative of President Tiso was formerly President of the Supreme Court of Bratislava. Defense Minister Hassik was head of the Bratislava district, while Education Minister Kocis was Secretary-General of the Slovak Peoples' Party and editor-in-chief of the newspaper Slovak.

BULLITT IS SYMPATHIZER OF REICH, STATES PRAVDA

Paper Refutes Charge That Polish Liberation Committee Has 15 Communist Members

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 9.—William Bullitt, former U. S. Ambassador to Moscow, was sharply attacked by Mr. Demidov in Monday's Pravda, reports the United Press according to Nya Dagligt Allehanda. In this article Bullitt is described as a German sympathizer and a bankrupt spy who was advocating a crusade against the Soviet Union.

Mr. Demidov based his attack on an article by Bullitt in Life which he said contained 30 untruths and Mr. Demidov stressed, Bullitt had established the world record. He particularly resents Bullitt's statement that 15 members of the Polish Committee of Liberation, including President Moravski were Communists. The Soviet writer denied this emphatically and declared that only three members could be called communists.

The United Press added that Bullitt arrived in North Africa a few months ago as war correspondent of Life and shortly afterwards he joined De Gaulle's army as colonel.

THE NAVY

By TOYOO IWATA

(Translated by Kumiko Takagi)

(Continued from Last Week)

One day Takao was pleasantly surprised when Commander Tobita said to him:

"Mr. Mutaguchi, we wish you and Mr. T., a cameraman, to attend 'maneuvers' this time."

Contrary to what one might expect, the so-called "maneuvers" were not insignificant sham-battles. Various vessels participated in large-scale operations which took place on the distant seas.

Takao and the cameraman got on board the flagship at a certain port and waited for maneuvers to begin. In order that they might see the maneuvers from every possible angle, they were transferred from battleship to light cruiser and then to a destroyer. With great interest, Takao watched the torpedoes which were concentrated upon a certain battleship. He learned to recognize the various kinds of flashes and colored smoke sent forth from the artillery of the main force. What he witnessed during this assignment were sights which he could never have imagined by seeing motion pictures only. The gallant figure of A-class submarine, especially, remained pictured clearly in his mind.

Soon after returning from maneuvers, Takao received a letter from Masato.

"Where could he have mailed this?"

Anxious to know this first of all, Takao looked on the back of the envelope and saw that Masato had mailed it from Kagoshima. He had probably returned to his native place to see his mother.

In his letter, Masato revealed his joy at seeing his mother, brother, Yonokichi, and the old teachers of the Middle School again. He was glad, too, to hear that Takao had obtained a place in the Naval Information Bureau. Recently, he, himself had been promoted to First Sub-Lieutenant. Saying that he would be returning to his post soon, Masato closed with the word:

"Let us try our best for our beloved country!"

After perusing Masato's letter, Takao ran to the post office and telegraphed to his father: "Masato is home."

Having missed the chance to speak to Masato about Eda himself, Takao fervently hoped his father would grasp the first opportunity to approach Masato.

Several days later a letter from his father informed Takao that even before his telegram had reached them, his father and sister had met Masato. Resplendent in the uniform of First Sub-Lieutenant, Masato had gone to visit the Mutaguchis just one hour before his departure from Kagoshima. His visit home had been very brief—only one day. Takao's father could only express his gratitude to Masato for his kindness to Takao. Time had not permitted him to bring up the subject of marriage. When they had begged for permission to see him off, Masato had firmly refused. "Though Eda did not talk to him at all, she saw him for a while on the porch. She seems quite contented with that," concluded his father.

Somewhat vexed by such a turn of affairs, Takao began to pity his sister. Wholly unconscious of it himself, Masato had changed Eda into a traditional Satsuma woman—a most obedient, strong-willed but submissive woman of Satsuma with a burning love in her heart.

Fully realizing his own good luck—the fulfillment of his long-cherished desire to see all that he wished to see and secure a place in the Naval Information Bureau—Takao could not but help sympathize with Eda. When would her long-cherished desire be realized?

CHAPTER XVIII: THE THUNDERCLAP

From the 15th year of Showa (1940) through the following year storm-clouds appeared over the skies of East Asia at least three times and even after the third cloud had passed, a mugginess seemed to envelop the whole area. People hesitated to forecast events. Those who regarded the signs as preceding a storm were those from the country rather than from the cities where opinion was divided owing to the fact that there were too many 'meteorologists'. There were some who declared that the fog was a sign of coming fine weather.

In October when the third Konoye Cabinet resigned and the Tojo Ministry was organized, people were startled for a while, but it was only momentary. To the people coming out as from a deep fog into daylight again, the large-scale raising of the tobacco rates on November 1 probably seemed more important than the A.B.C.D. encirclement line which was so quietly and yet so threateningly, stealing into their conscious world.

On the 14 of October, 1941 at a press interview, President Roosevelt signified the crisis in the Pacific. About that time Mr. Saburo Kurusu, special envoy to the United States, was flying in the China Clipper over Midway Island to San Francisco. Needless to say, a diplomat is a peace-messenger. Mr. Kurusu, in a press interview said ". . . My wish is to break through the line and make a touchdown. But my talking must be done in Washington with President Roosevelt and Mr. Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State. . . ."

Presently the first meeting was held among Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura, Special Envoy Kurusu, President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull. For this meeting Roosevelt cancelled his Thanksgiving tour. Then the second and the third meetings were held in quick succession. People sensed difficulties but no one thought that those conferences were hopeless. In spite of that, however, the U.S. Marines in Shanghai withdrew on the 27 of November and war preparations in Philippines were speeded up. England sent reinforcements to Burma, prepared thousands of Indian soldiers in Malay for war and filled the eastern approaches to Singapore with mines. On December 1 a squadron to escort the British flagship 'Prince of Wales' arrived in Singapore.

"Well, the storm is coming, isn't it?" An urgent voice was heard amid the mist and fog.

"Well, it is still doubtful because the most difficult diplomatic negotiation can suddenly turn for the better at the last moment. Moreover, even if the negotiation fails, it does not necessarily mean an immediate conflict. . ." The voice of the weather expert was still tranquil.

It was on December 5 that the Imperial Government's reply was handed to America at the eighth Japanese-American talks.

The deadlock reached by the negotiation was reported by newspapers on the 7th on which day President Roosevelt commanded the American fleet to immediately carry into effect the orders for action which had previously been arranged.

Then came the morning of December 8.

The thunderclap before the dawn awoke the whole Japanese nation. The vague mist of indecision and uncertainty cleared. The azure of the holy winter sky was reflected in the eyes of all who looked with such hatred and so piercingly across the ocean.

That morning Takao, while washing his face, was startled by the news over the radio.

Struck with awe, he dropped his aluminum cup which bounced on the concrete floor. The water from the cup soaked his socks, but he did not notice it.

"We have done it at last!" he muttered.

It was all he could think of at the time. Later he began to shudder, not from fright but from the thousands of emotions that surged through him. He bowed his head and prayed.

He remembered that there had been no signs of war when he had returned from his office the previous day. Of course, it was natural that a mere civilian even in the Naval service, should not know the innermost secret on which the destiny of the nation might be staked. But a human being is sometimes gifted with miraculous intuition. Therefore, Takao felt he should have heard something about it a day or two before, but the atmosphere of the section had been as cheerful and gay as usual. Takao suddenly realized the discipline of the Navy and forgot his sorrow at being a mere civilian in the Naval service. He thought he could at last clearly and vividly see the substance of the 'Silent Service'.

"Great, indeed!" He said to himself.

He hastened to finish his toilet and began to dress. Usually he went to the Bureau about noon, but he was unable to stay in his room this day. He was too excited.

When he was leaving, the manager of his apartment came and said: "We have done it at last!"

Usually he was a detestable person talking only about money, but today he, too, looked bright.

"Yes, indeed. I am grateful. . ." Takao replied.

Takao went to the dining-hall, but he was unable to eat his breakfast.

The expression on the faces of the people on the tram-car was also different this day.

Takao suddenly remembered Masato. "Masato will be glad, too. Where is he now? If he had been a flight-officer, he would have been on the first line."

The tram-car stopped at Yotsuya Station. He got off and dashed to catch the bus for Kasumigaseki.

Everything was like a dream to Takao. When he heard the Imperial Rescript read at about noon tears rolled down his face. And then when the amazing result of the great air-attack on Hawaii was partly reported, Takao was so excited that he could hardly sit still at his desk.

"It is as I imagined. If Masato had only been a qualified pilot, he would have been able to participate in this raid," he thought.

Takao felt sorry for Masato for being so unfortunate. As he was occupied with such thoughts, Commander Tobita came into Takao's room. Standing up, Takao said: "Congratulations!" to his superior officer.

"Congratulations to you, Takao!" The Commander replied with a smile.

"To me?"

"Yes, you are requested to draw a picture of the Air-Raid on Hawaii for the newspapers and magazines," the commander explained.

Takao stared at the commander's face in astonishment.

"This is your first big assignment, so make a good job of it, and please finish it by six o'clock this evening." Thus saying the commander left the room.

"Well, the time has come. . ." thought Takao and excitedly began to prepare for the drawing. As it was to be an original picture for the newspapers he could draw it in black and white. Being an artist in the service of the Navy Information Bureau, he could not afford to make any errors in the drawing. Therefore, Takao, while waiting for the finished picture to dry, consulted Jane's 'Fighting-Ships' and reassured himself on the shape of the ship of the 'California Type.' He also carefully checked up on our Naval torpedo-planes and bombers from every angle. At last he made a copy of the drawing on a smaller-sized paper.

Since he had rushed the work on the Whatman paper, it was slightly uneven. But as he had no time, he could not bother about such things. He began to draw. It was a picture of the Imperial Wild Eagles attacking Pearl Harbor. Tall water columns were rising alongside the enemy ships which had received torpedo hits, and the skies were full of Japanese planes.

Takao finished his work twenty minutes earlier than expected.

"Not so good!" he said, looking at his picture and scratching his head.

Takao, rather apprehensively, took his drawing to Commander Tobita.

"Good!" said the commander, thus approving it. It was promptly handed to the cameraman of Kuroshio Club of the Admiralty Press Association.

"It can't be all right," thought Takao as he returned to his room. He felt that his incomplete preparation might be responsible, so he began to work on the Whatman paper again, preparing for the next order. However, he still felt uneasy.

"I failed because I was too excited—because I forgot that I was painting," Takao said to himself.

Just as he discovered the fundamental fault, the second order came. This time it was to paint the sinking of the British battleship, the 'Prince of Wales' which had been sunk with another British battleship, the 'Repulse', off Kuantan on the Malay coast on December 10. This great feat which amazed the world was also the achievement of our Naval Eagles. Takao felt that a miracle had taken place because he knew just what kind of anti-aircraft equipment the 'Prince of Wales' had.

"I want to paint a miracle! I will do as the artists in the Middle Ages did." He drew a torpedo-plane on the top of the paper. He thought of putting a halo around the plane but gave up doing so because it would appear too fictitious.

This second work did not give him any satisfaction either, however.

At 3 p.m. on the 18 of December, news of the bombing of Pearl Harbor was announced in detail.

Ships of the California type, the Maryland type, the Arizona type, the Utah type and the Nevada type were all either damaged or sunk. Those which could be repaired were one battleship and two B-class cruisers. The American Pacific Fleet was almost annihilated. The losses suffered by the enemy's air force was also tremendous.

"What amazing power those airplanes have!" thought Takao.

Then he noticed the words: "Our loss—29 planes, five submarines of Special Attack Flotilla, not yet returned," in a part of the announcement.

"What is a special submarine? What kind of vessel is it?" Takao was keen to know.

"Is it a human torpedo? No, it couldn't be! Our Navy never takes unnecessary chances. The reason why Fleet-Admiral Togo permitted our ships to be sunk at Port Arthur in order to form a blockade-wall and thus prevent the enemy from escaping, was that he knew the crew could be saved by torpedo boats."

The words, "Special Attack Flotilla" stuck to his brain so much that he went to Commander Tobita and asked, "May I draw a picture of a Special Attack Flotilla?"

He felt sorry for these brave men of the Special Attack Flotilla, for his drawing had only depicted Japanese Wild Eagles attacking Pearl Harbor.

"It's not time yet," Commander Tobita resolutely declared and turned away.

Takao dejectedly went back to his room.

Presently the 16th year of Showa (1941) which will forever remain a most epochal year in the history of the world came to an end and a hopeful new year dawned.

Takao, now 24 years old, celebrated the New Year alone in his room in the apartment-house, eating 'mochi' (Japanese rice cakes). All of a sudden the image of Masato appeared before his eyes.

"Where is he now? Where is he eating 'mochi'? Where is he celebrating the New Year?"

Of the same age, the same native place and the same desires and hopes, and now that they were separated from each other, he could not help thinking of the happy past. Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, not even a postcard had come from him. Takao was very anxious to know the whereabouts of his bosom friend.

After his New Year holidays Takao returned to work. Whenever he met the Commander, he wanted to ask, "Where is First Sub-Lieutenant Tani? I don't wish to know the name of the vessel, but please tell me where he is."

He knew he should not ask this. One who asked about others business was an offender in the Navy. He could not help recollecting the rebuff he had received when he had proposed to paint the Special Attack Flotilla without being ordered.

In the meantime, Takao was obliged to forget Masato, because he was told to draw the naval battle off Endau on the east coast of Malay and also the engagement off the coast of Bali Island which occurred in the middle of February.

These two naval battles, though on a small scale, gratified Navy circles. The former battle was a duel between four destroyers which ended in absolute victory for our side. The opponents were British sailors who were proud of their tradition. Our marksmanship had proved superior. In the latter battle two of our destroyers defeated two American and Dutch cruisers and five destroyers.

Takao, exhilarated by such thoughts of victory, finished the drawings. This time they were not so bad.

For Takao, February sped by and March came. Warm days continued. The day of the 'Hina' Doll Festival was cloudy, but early peach-blossoms hinted that spring had come.

"Mr. Mutaguchi, big news of the Special Attack Flotilla has been announced. Will you please be prepared for the picture?"

When Takao was thus ordered by Commander Tobita, he felt indescribably happy. His desires at last had been made possible. However, Commander Tobita's voice and countenance seemed somewhat melancholy and downcast. But the excited Takao did not notice. When he was about to return to his room, the Commander called him back:

"Mr. Mutaguchi!"

"Yes?"

When Takao turned, Commander Tobita stared at Takao with wet eyes, and said.

"No, nothing," and suddenly averting his face, began to work again.

Takao returned to his room. As he was thinking of the composition of the painting, he realized the shortage of data. As the Special Attack Flotilla was a Navy secret, he could not find out much about it. In order to get some idea, it was necessary for him to make preliminary sketches after listening to a description by a member of the Naval General Staff.

After returning from the General Staff office, he began to read the draft of the announcement carefully.

". . .With absolute faith in divine protection under the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor, the Special Attack Flotilla set out on a certain day of a certain month on its glorious mission. It sped its way toward Pearl Harbor and passing through the enemy's vigilant guard and complicated channels, all vessels of the Flotilla penetrated into the harbor, each taking its pre-assigned position. Some attacked the enemy in broad daylight and others by night, carrying out a thrilling exploit without precedent in history, and after performing their duties, the crews shared the fate of their vessels.

"In particular, the instantaneous sinking of a battleship of the Arizona class as a result of a night assault by the Special Attack Flotilla was clearly observed by the Japanese Naval Force. At 4:31 p.m. December 8 (9:01 p.m. of December 7, Hawaii time), just two minutes after moon-rise, a tremendous explosion occurred in Pearl Harbor, sending fiery columns high up into the air, together with red-hot iron splinters. In a few minutes, the fiery column subsided, whereupon the enemy anti-aircraft batteries went into action, apparently mistaking the raid of the Special Attack Flotilla for that of the Japanese Air Force. At 6:11 p.m., the same day (10:41, Hawaii time), a wireless message from a unit of the Special Attack Flotilla was received, announcing the success of its mission.

"The vessels of the Special Attack Flotilla were regarded as having either self-blasted themselves or having been sunk by the enemy when the wireless communication from the Flotilla ceased after 7:14 p.m. the same day.

"The Flotilla was instructed to rejoin the fleet, following the conclusion of its attack, but no vessel of the Flotilla returned.

"All the crew meanwhile were intent on attaining the objective without thought of ever rejoining the fleet. . ."

"How heroic!" Takao shouted loudly, and then groaned as he remembered the submarine school at Kure. This glorious achievement and that of the sinking of the 'Lexington,' were sure proof of the fact that the Imperial Submarines which had remained in obscurity with patience and fortitude for forty long years, now had joyously welcomed the first opportunity to prove their worth.

The picture of the violent raid in broad daylight took five hours and the drawing of the night attack in moonlight took Takao six hours.

Takao had finished the two paintings earlier than scheduled. In the first painting he drew the torpedo tracks and foe battleship at the point of contact and the subsequent explosion.

In the second picture he painted an officer looking out from the hatch of one of the special submarines, in a half-submerged state approaching a foe warship closer than ever attempted in naval history, to confirm the effect of the torpedo discharged by his vessel where it had hit a ship of the Arizona type, raising a water column high up into the air. Takao, in the second picture, tried to convey the thought that the officer, in confirming the result of the first torpedo released by our submarines, was watching the fruit of the endeavors and sacrifices made and borne by the submarine crew of the Imperial Japanese Navy with patience and courage for so many years.

(To Be Continued)

FREEDOM PROMISE GREETED WITH JOY

Macassar Residents Determined to Exert Effort for Victory in War

Domei

MACASSAR, September 10.—The residents of Macassar went wild with joy over Japan's promise of independence for the East Indies.

The Indonesian leaders met on September 9 at the Macassar City Office for a discussion of what was to be done by the residents of the East Indies in the situation growing out of the Japanese action.

In consequence of the meeting, two persons, representing the participants in the meeting, on September 10 called on the authorities responsible for the administration of the East Indies and others to convey to them the sense of gratitude felt by the Indonesians for the Japanese promise of independence for the East Indies.

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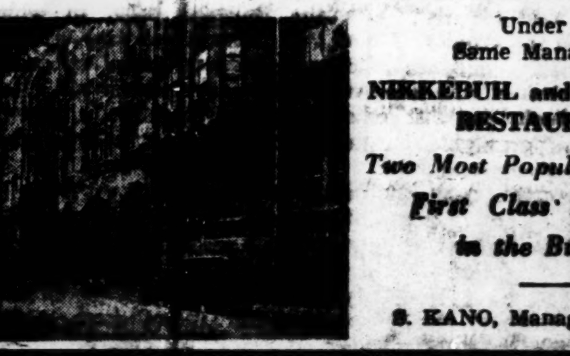

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TOKYO, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1944

Political Victory

Prime Minister Kuniaki Koiso's promise of independence to the liberated East Indies is not only a clear indication of the cooperative spirit and mutual trust existing between Japan and the once oppressed peoples of that former Dutch colony, but is another glorious milestone on the path to the final liberation of all Asia from alien bondage. It is one more incontrovertible proof that Japan entered this war not for gain, not for conquest, but solely to cast out those aggressors and oppressors of Asia who even dared to menace Japan's own freedom.

Last year since the Indonesian people were granted a considerable degree of local autonomy, they have shown such marked political ability as to permit a promise of complete independence in the near future. This new promise of freedom to another once down-trodden country of East Asia, in accordance with the high ideals of the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asiatic Nations issued in November last year, is a further vindication of the noble principles guiding Japan in the war against Asia's aggressive enemies. It represents one more victory in the political war, which a certain Helen Mears, writing in the American Mercury last May, laments that Japan is winning. If Japan wins the political war, this good lady wails, the war is lost for America, no matter what temporary successes America may achieve by force of arms. America's only remedy, adds Miss Mears, is to prove Japanese "propaganda" untrue. That, however, is beyond American skill. Truth can be ignored. Truth may even be concealed for a time, but it is manifestly impossible to prove the truth untrue. The most that can be done is to attempt to make truth appear untrue by viewing it through the distorting lens of perverse propaganda. That America is already doing to the best of her ability; she can do no more. But in Asia, outside Chungking where an obstinate reluctance to admit they were mistaken may still exist, there are none who can any longer be deceived by the distorted images America presents. Asia not only sees the truth direct without any intervening lens, but feels the life-giving truth in every fibre of its body; grows and takes strength from the incontrovertible truth that where Britain and America posed as benefactors while tightening their chains, Japan has in fact already liberated the greater part of Asia from bondage, brought all Asiatic peoples new hope, and almost all of them freedom.

Realities are subjected to a severe test in the crucible of war, and unfortunately for American propaganda the longer the war lasts the more clearly does the golden truth of Japan's sincerity shine through the dross of American lies. In Asia, wherever Japanese forces have entered, freedom has followed in their wake. Everywhere they have not only been acclaimed as liberators by their Asiatic brethren, but have in fact liberated those who were previously enslaved. Since Japan took up the challenge flung her by America, complete independence has come to Burma and the Philippines. Full sovereignty has been restored to the National Government of China for the first time since the Opium War, one hundred years ago, when China's sovereignty was first curtailed by Britain. Manchoukuo, to whom Japan brought independence several years before the war and thereby incurred the acute displeasure of the United States who then as now opposed the real independence of any Asiatic state, has shown more progress in the twelve years of its independence than any other country in comparable time anywhere in all known history.

These are facts no propaganda can deny, refute or controvert. None of these countries now having tasted what were to them the almost forgotten joys of freedom will ever be content to return to the old slaveries again.

But what of the rest of the world? Beautiful word-pictures of peace, freedom, the sovereign independence of smaller nations, and the sanctity of their frontiers were painted by Britain and America for window-dressing purposes to lure intended victims. But what are the wares that Britain and America actually sell once they have these victims at their mercy? Poland is betrayed, Finland forced to succumb. Iceland, Greenland, Martinique and Madagascar have all been raped by the United States. Iran, Iraq and other parts of Western Asia are occupied by force losing whatever liberty of action they may have ever once enjoyed. The lesions inflicted on the sovereign independence of the smaller countries of Latin America are too well-known and too numerous to be listed here. India is still held down by British force, supplemented today by the armed might of America. Famine and fear are what the Anglo-American invader has brought to France and Italy in place of liberation.

Everywhere British and American might extends, the smaller nations find themselves impotent pawns. The interests, territorial integrity and national freedom of the lesser countries are all alike sacrificed to the power politics of those who would still pose as protectors of the weak.

Miss Mears is very right. Japan has already won the political war, and nothing America can do can turn that victory to defeat. For the political war was won not by hollow propaganda, but by solid truth. No words can controvert East Asia's past oppressed condition and present hopeful freedom. No sonorous phrase can hide the progressive loss of local freedom wherever anti-Axis forces tread; the gain for freedom where those forces are cast out. Japan is as obviously fighting for freedom of the oppressed as America for oppression of the free. That luminous truth is Asia's beacon. By its light, which no American words can dim, Asia will fight on united at Japan's side till Asia's freedom is secure in victory.

A Year Ago Today

September 11, 1943

The Argentine Government called an urgent Cabinet session today with President General Pedro Ramirez in the chair. After conclusion of the meeting which discussed diplomatic problems for more than two hours, President Ramirez declared that the Argentine Government will not forsake the policy it has already adopted and will maintain a firm attitude that conforms to the dignity for the State.

* * *

The Turkish Government has sent a reply to America and Britain rejecting their demand to prohibit the entrance of political refugees, and the content of the note was made public today. It stated that the Turkish Government has always observed the laws regulating rights of nations therefore it will act according to these basic principles on the question of the entrance into neutral countries by Axis nationals.

* * *

Iran is arranging to secure a $25,000,000 loan from the United States to purchase cereals in view of the very poor crop in the country this year. For this loan, tax revenue and monopoly rights are being offered as security and this plan now being pushed by the American financial adviser to Iran is regarded as another scheme of the United States to expand its imperialistic influences in Iran.

* * *

Following the resignation of Rear-Admiral Segundo Storni, Argentine Foreign Minister, the Vice-Foreign Minister and also the Chief of the Civil Administration Bureau tendered their resignations today.

Fruits of Wisdom

If those who are the enemies of innocent amusements had the direction of the world, they would take away the spring and youth, the former from the year, the latter from human life.—Balzac.

* * *

Consider how much more you often suffer from your anger and grief, than from those very things for which you are angry and grieved.—Marcus Antoninus.

* * *

You may depend upon it that he is a good man whose intimate friends are all good, and whose enemies are decidedly bad.—Lavater.

* * *

Old age is a tyrant, which forbids the pleasures of youth on pain of death.—Rochefoucauld.

* * *

Men give away nothing so liberally as their advice.—Rochefoucauld.

ON THE ROAD TO MUDON

Japanese Wrestling Becomes Immediate Fad Among Burmese

By TAKEJIRO KURASHIMA
Member of the Military Press Corps

Part II

When we entered the town of Mudon we saw that most of the houses displayed hand-made flags of the Rising Sun. We went straight up to Taro's house and as soon as the truck stopped, Taro's father peered out of his room and when he saw us he came hurrying down the steps to greet us. This may sound as if it was a two-storeyed house, but the floors of most Burmese houses in this district are raised about six feet above the ground with an open room at the top of the steps.

In Burma, they all have one large room open on all sides and with teak floors, where meals are taken and guests entertained. We decided to rest here for a while and so we went up to his room and sat down on chairs. Tea was served us at once, and then we were offered bananas and peanuts. We were, in fact, given the heartiest welcome. Taro's father could not speak English like his son, so he spoke to us in Burmese, accompanying his words with gestures that expressed his friendliness towards us. He burst out laughing, when he saw us looking at one another in rueful acknowledgment of the fact that we did not understand a word he said.

Just as we were starting to leave, a man who wore gold-rimmed spectacles entered, and was introduced to us as Taro's uncle. He spoke English and so, although none of us could speak English very well, we somehow managed to understand each other. I suddenly remembered the match stick trick and performed it before my host, believing that it would be a better way of fraternizing with them than talking in bad English. It met with instant approval and they all began to laugh heartilly.

We spent nearly an hour at Taro's house and when we rose to leave, saying that we were now going to a certain village to hold Japanese wrestling matches, both Taro's father and his uncle clapped their hands and begged to be allowed to follow us. So we all got on the truck and went back to the place where we had so successfully started a wrestling match fad for the villagers a few days ago. When we waved to the villagers, they immediately recognized us and gathered around. We had Taro's father and uncle with us so there was no need for us to use gestures or do any conjuring tricks this time and we were able to make preparations for the wrestling match at once.

Gave Prizes

Naturally, we could not make a proper wrestling ring, so we told the people to stand round in a circle, and explained to them that the one who threw his opponent was the winner. For prizes we gave pencils to the children and cigarettes to the adults. We had brought these pencils and cigarettes along with us especially for this purpose.

The Burmese are by nature gay people, fond of music and dancing, and as the wrestling progressed further even those who had timidly hung back at first, came and joined in the fun. Bursts of hearty applause greeted each winner.

The way in which the Burmese wrestle differs very little from Japanese wrestling. Instead of stamping their foot on the ground at the beginning of the match, as the Japanese do, the Burmese slap their left arm twice with the palm of their right hand, as much as to say.

"Just look at this arm."

The excitement steadily increased. Grown-ups and children wrestled without any particular order and what surprised us most was that even children of about three years old, who in Japan would still be hugging their mothers' breasts, wrestled when they were carried into the ring. It is true they began by snivelling a bit at first but the moment they faced an opponent, they proved themselves 'full' of fight. They would slap their arms as any of the grown-ups and grappled.

There was one remarkably strong wrestler among them, who had his hair done in a knot and wound round with a piece of cloth which we call a turban, but which is known in Burmese as the gaungbaung.

This turban came undone when the contest grew heated and his hair hung down making him look exactly like one of our Japanese wrestlers whose top-knot had come loose, except that he was a little darker and had tattoo marks on his arms and breast and thighs.

This man with the top-knot had a strong, muscular body and showed considerable skill and agility in using it. He was the type one often sees at the wrestling matches held in front of our shrines, and it must have brought back memories to Captain Nishira, the umpire, for he suddenly turned to me and said:

"Kurashima, will you please take my place and act as umpire? I'd very much like to have a bout with him."

I consented, and he immediately took off his clothes and challenged the man with the top-knot. This was greeted by a storm of cheers from the crowd. The man with the top-knot had strong arms and pushed about—but his hips were unsteady and his technique elementary, so that a feint on the part of his opponent often made him go down by his own force. Captain Nishira was certainly proving himself an able wrestler. Obviously he had not been a champion for nothing.

The crowd looked on, and cheered with all their might. They were not just backing the Burmese, because they seemed to take it for granted that a Japanese would prove stronger in such cases. At any rate, nothing could have been more exhilarating than to watch a Japanese and a Burmese wrestling together like this in spirit of childlike rivalry.

We ended up with a contest for the Burmese only, in which one man had to beat three opponents in succession in order to become the winner. And after we had given a roll of cloth as a prize to the winner, we went back to our truck. We waved our hands to them in farewell and the whole crowd cheered us off.

After meeting these happy, simple, Burmese people who seemed to put all their trust in us, I felt really glad that I had come to Burma.

(End)

Churchill and War Leadership

Combination of Military and Diplomatic Strategies Considered for Effective Conduct of War

By KIMIZO MURAKAMI

Editor's Note: In the article entitled "Second Front Invasion and Churchill," which appeared in a recent issue of the Gaiko Jiho, Kimizo Murakami points out Britain's difficult position in this war, particularly in regard to the necessity of avoiding to the utmost the waste of her man-power, and also predicts her rapidly approaching finale:

Britain is faced with a difficult situation. With the second front invasion, complications besetting her position have become manifold. For this, the attitudes of the United States and Soviet Union are largely responsible. While America aspires to fall heir to the British legacy after the close of this war, she is already reaping substantial fruit which is detrimental to British interests. On the other hand, the Soviet Union is bent upon attaining the hegemony of Europe, defying British leadership. This is seen in the stupendous strides the Soviet Union is making in the extension of her diplomatic offensive and in the steady progress with which she is solidifying her political foothold in the Mediterranean, North Africa, Italy and the Balkans. In the face of this, Britain must become aware of the extent of American ambitions, the power of her dollar, urged on through the working of her Lend-Lease Act, and the manner in which she is sending her army to every corner of the earth, undermining the British influence already established in many places. Yet for all this Britain alone is to blame; she must pay for the misstep she took at the close of the first World War. It was Britain that approved the claims of both Australia and New Zealand for permanently occupying the regions where their troops had been stationed during the war. And, as if to follow this precedence, the Americans aim to permanently hoist their flag over the places where American blood was shed during this war. Against these threats on the very foundation of British Empire, what can Britain do? She must rely upon American aid and Soviet cooperation in this war, but at the same time she must guard against the disintegration of her great empire.

While enjoying collaboration with both America and the Soviet Union, Britain is being assailed by these two conflicting interests from both sides. She had to permit their inroads while making use of their military assistance. She was forced to embark on the second front invasion which involves a great sacrifice on her part. Yet, unless she cut down to a minimum the sacrifice of her man-power in this invasion, the British Empire would go out of existence. This is the situation she is now confronted with.

Collapse Inevitable

Churchill knows the dictates of history, against which he can do nothing even with his great personal power, and he must realize that the collapse of the British Empire is inevitable. And, the question is, how can he fight against it?

There is no gainsaying the fact that in the field of wartime diplomacy and statesmanship Churchill is well qualified. Through his book "The World War" based upon his personal experience in the former war, we can understand him as a statesman peculiarly gifted to act in an abnormal time like this. He is also a leader versed in military matters, as we can see by the way in which he minutely goes into small details as well as big political and military questions. In this sense, his book is very important in that it is suggestive of the trend of his leadership in this war.

It would be of interest to go briefly into Churchill's ideas on war leadership, the best expression of which is found in Chapter 34, on the "Essential Qualities of Real Military Leadership." He starts by saying that "1915 was a year in which the Allied Nations and the world at large were faced with almost tragic period." On the essential qualities he says as follows:

"In order to win a battle it is necessary to kill the enemy and to use motive power against him. The better the commander the more motive power and less killing. The theory which recognizes a war of attrition as of the first importance is contradicted by history and rejected by noted generals of the past. A battle which is considered a strategic masterpiece creative of a new nation or becoming the basis of fame for the commanding general is mostly a battle of motive power, in which the enemy is defeated by quick planning of some new methods, taking him by surprise, or carrying out an entirely unexpected strategy. In such battle, the loss sustained by the victor's army is comparatively small. As to the best qualifications for a great general, it is required of him to have not only a broad common sense and understanding, not merely imaginative power, but also original ability or military genius. Confronted by such a commander, the enemy usually becomes confused and ultimately defeated. The office of an able military leader is respected because he ensures victory, and withal endowed with genius to make necessary the least killing."

And about the motive power to which Churchill attaches great importance, he says:

"There are several kinds of motive powers used in war. That used on a battlefield is only a portion of it. The motive powers used away from the battle front are those connected with the questions of time, diplomacy, machinery and psychology. These are often effective in winning a war. In all events, the object of a motive power is to find an easier way to attain the objective than mere slaughter. Viewed from a higher plane, differentiation between political planning and military strategy is to be eliminated, so as to make them both one and the same. The motive power which succeeded in lining up the Allied Nations was just as important as the one which brought victory in the great battle. The motive power which enabled the army to occupy strategic points may be less important than the one which could placate a dangerous neutral or render it submissive out of fear."

Under these very methods Churchill wants to make the best use of his leadership. It goes without saying that in just such ways he is trying to make the small Balkan nations turn against Germany, and is keeping up a tenacious diplomatic offensive against Turkey, Spain and Sweden. His tactics of air raids on Germany, comes from his belief in the motive power of machinery. In short, it is to win the war by keeping down British sacrifices to a minimum. Instead of resorting to a battle, if she could help it, it is through diplomacy, reconciliation, or threat, that he wants to attain his objective. With the British pride in her power of diplomacy, it is no wonder that he puts in his best efforts in the attempt to bring about a favorable turn on the war situation by diplomacy.

Military Preparedness

Churchill next expounds on military preparations. Even when the only recourse is to decide the issue by armed force, yet in order to minimize the sacrifice, Churchill advocates the attaining of superior military preparations. In this connection, his bitterest experience was his failure in the landing operation at Galipoli during the former war. As everybody knows, the cause of his retirement as the First Lord of the Admiralty was due to the failure of this operation which he had advocated. But according to his story, it was traceable to a discord that existed between the army and navy and also to a mistaken strategy of the commander. And in particular, he recognizes the lack of due preparations on the part of Field-Marshal Kitchener as one of the main reasons; hence he elaborates on military preparations in the following vein:

"Fundamental rule in a battle is complete preparation. This rule must be followed by all, be he a scholar of war tactics or one who actually commands the army. Before the start of a battle, Napoleon was always careful of his preparations. He collected a maximum of forces, did not overlook any point however small it might have been, accepted all dangers, and in short, concentrated his thought on a maximum preparation within the reach of human power. This cardinal consideration was lacking in Lord Kitchener's preparations at that time."

In another place Churchill expresses his views on the possibility of losing a great number of men in the following manner.

"The only way to save men is in securing such superiority as is necessary to win a quick victory. The biggest sacrifice is made in continuous pitched battle in which the both forces are about evenly matched."

Now the campaign on the Second Front has been launched under the command of General Eisenhower. To the Germans the invasion appears as a result of compulsion by the Soviet Union. In other words, Britain would rather have not undertaken it. To Britain it is a certainty that with her population of about 40,000,000, she cannot stand any great drain of men.

Though it is a rule with all others throughout the world to try to avoid to the utmost the waste of manpower, yet there is a special reason, why Britain is particularly careful. Britain has always pursued a policy of "wait and see" in her field of diplomacy as in war. While she is a master at secretly working to gain a point which is favorable to her own interests, she is careful to avoid any undue pressure on others. In this there is quite a difference from America's headlong ways. This can be observed in the difference of their attitudes toward neutrals. But in battle as in diplomacy Britain wished to avoid a pitched fight. By resorting to various tricks, she tries to tire out her foe, and seeks to overthrow him by administering a final blow in arms.

Churchill's methods face the possibility of being trampled under by the pressures of America and the Soviet Union, much depending upon the development of the invasion.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN AMERICA

Both Candidates to Prosecute War for World Domination

(From Oriental Economist)

Part II

Dewey demonstrated his ability and pluck and won public recognition seven years ago, when only 35, he prosecuted James Haines, Tammany Hall boss,—a feat which no attorney ever dared in the past. Curiously enough, it is the elderly Roosevelt who happens to be on the liberal side (not to call it "radical"), standing for the revolutionary scheme of the New Deal, while the young Dewey is a conservative. In the speech nominating Dewey for Presidency at the Chicago Convention, Governor Griswold of Nebraska declared that the Republicans were offering the American nation "youth instead of decadence and seriousness of purpose instead of flippancy."

Apart from what the two candidates stand for, how many or which of the States they succeed in carrying is the important question in estimating the probable outcome of the campaign. That there is a strong dislike for Roosevelt among the Southern Democrats is generally conceded. At the same time, however, it is equally well known that they would prefer a worst Democrat to a best Republican.

The ten States of the South, so-called "Solid South," may well be counted upon in favor of Roosevelt. On the other hand, New England forms an area which is "almost solid" for Republicans, whereas the Middle Western States around the Great Lakes, which are essential to victory for either party are "fickle." Which way New York will run is also a delicate and vital point, while Pennsylvania may be safely counted on in favor of Republicans—though Republicans are insecure in the South and the Rocky Mountains area.

It is true that there is a sharp cleavage of opinion within each party and real differences are more marked, for instance in the Democratic party, between the Southern farmers and small industrialists of New England, than possibly between Democrats and Republicans. Since about the beginning of this century, the differences that had demarcated Democrats from Republicans originally have begun to fade out and it is said that the difference in party planks adopted at the national conventions now lies largely in their relative lengths or number of words rather than in their contents. Nevertheless, as long as the method of election remains what it is, each candidate must bend his best efforts for carrying as many States as he can. Accordingly, the fiercest battles will be fought out in the States which are known to be "fickle" or "dubious."

Forgoes Isolationist Stand

In his speech accepting the Presidential nomination at the Chicago Convention on June 29, Dewey declared his wholehearted support of the Republican planks. This meant that he formally deserted his former isolationist position. "America" under his Presidency as he declared, "will fight for her own security and happiness," and as regards America's war aims and her foreign policy, there will be no substantial change.

After Dewey discarded isolationism, the significance of his candidacy against Roosevelt has greatly been lessened from both the national and international viewpoint. And it may even be said that his position has been somewhat weak-kneed, being designated as a "turncoat" in some quarters, though of course in wartime he had no other alternative. He must henceforth wage his main battles solely on domestic issues.

Under these circumstances, it would make but little difference to the outside world who wins the election, the two candidates both being bent on prosecution of the war for world domination. However, there are a few points, trite as they may seem, which must not be overlooked. Though it is decidedly premature to predict the outcome, the advantage that Roosevelt has must not be minimized.

We must remember that under Roosevelt the United States continued to extend illicit aid, supplying arms and munitions to the belligerents in Europe while his country was ostensibly trying to keep out of the war and it was he who, long before the United States entered the war, jointly with Churchill drew up the so-called "Atlantic Charter," which he made no scruples in throwing into the scrap heap, in order to accommodate his imperalist friend or friends. Also under Roosevelt, the United States finally drifted into the war without definite or consistent aims.

Probably there is no one in America who is more keenly conscious than he of the failures of the domestic administration under the Democratic regime. The criticism of Republicans hurled at Roosevelt will no doubt be the severest along this line. The unpopularity at home must be offset by having the people's attention diverted beyond the seas. Developments of the war situation in Europe, in the South Pacific, India, and China are therefore apt to be utilized for ulterior political purposes. There is nothing to prevent Roosevelt, who has no scruples in these matters from resorting to desperate tactics in the operation of the war in the Pacific in order to turn the tide of popularity in his favor during the campaign. In short, who wins the election is immaterial to us, but we need to be aware of the effect of the muddled politics in America during the coming months of Presidential campaign.

(End)

WAY OF CONTENTMENT

Kaibara Ekken Taught Virtues Of Love and Humility

Editor's Note: Kaibara Ekken was the most celebrated teacher in Japan in the seventeenth century. He wrote a vast number of books, six volumes of which were on Meditation alone. Kaibara Ekken lived to the ripe old age of 84, and up to the very year of his death his facile pen turned out works of lasting value. The following article on the illustrious thinker and writer is by Ken Hoshino.

Part I

The scene is laid on board a small ship, plying between the Japanese ports of Nagato and Chikuzen; the time being the middle of the seventeenth century.

Among the passengers grouped on deck, enjoying the hot sun and balmy air, happens a loquacious Samurai, who starts lecturing to his fellows upon the ethics of the great Confucius. At first every one listens, but as he drones on, they vote him an intolerable bore, and gradually slip away, until at last he is left with an audience of only one.

But this solitary person, by his attentive attitude, more than atones for the rudeness of the others; not a word escaped him, not a gesture until, finally the lecturer, flushed with his own exertions, comes forward, and condescendingly enquires the name of the one man capable of appreciating the discourse.

"Kaibara Ekken" is the quiet answer

On which the noisy person shamefacedly realizes that for the last hour or so he has been endeavoring to instruct the most celebrated teacher of the age.

The above incident, though insignificant in itself, tells us something about the personality of one who all his life taught the virtues of love and humility, and whose many works leave exerted a supreme influence in upbuilding the moral character of the people of Japan during the past two hundred and fifty years.

Kaibara Atsunobu, surnamed Ekken, was born in the 17th year of Kanei (1629) in the city of Fukuoka, province of Chikuzen.

His father was physician to the Court of Prince Kuroda, his two elder brothers, were no mean scholars; consequently, he had the opportunity from earliest childhood of acquiring knowledge.

Had Remarkable Memory

At the early age of eight, Ekken commenced studying under one of his brothers, showing a remarkably retentive memory; while in his twenty-first year he was sent to Kyoto, then the seat of the Imperial Court. After studying there for three years, he returned to his own province, to teach in the private school of the Prince. There for forty years he remained, serving three Kuroda Princes in succession.

On his seventieth birthday he retired into private life, in order to spend the remaining years of his life in literary work. The majority of his books are the product of that period, six volumes of [illegible] on Meditation alone being completed in his eighty-fourth year, the year he died.

If the Nara and Heian period (650 to 1,000) is the golden age of Japanese classics, the Tokugawa or Yedo period is that of the Chinese.

Since its first introduction in A.D. 284 Chinese learning and Confucianism never flourished in our country as it did in the early half of the Yedo period.

Iyeyasu, the founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate, was not only a great statesman and soldier, but also a patron of literature and art; he it was who revived the learning which, during the four hundred years of perpetual warfare, had been all but lost, even in the monasteries themselves. To Confucious scholars he gave every encouragement, and during his reign Chinese learning became the legitimate study of the Samurai class; Chinese calligraphy the official medium.

While the ethics of Confucius were the recognized standard of morality, it followed that those who became most adept in their study rose from whatever position they were formerly in, to become councillors and officers of the Shogun's Court, or the chief advisers of minor feudal lords.

The seventeenth century is so rich with the names of great scholars and teachers, such as Hayashi Razan, who was honored by the personal favor of Iyeyasu; Fujiwara Seika, Yamazaki Ansai, Ito Zinsai, Kinoshita Zunan, Arai Hakuseki and Muro Kyuso, that it is very difficult to say exactly what position Ekken occupies amongst them. Neither as philosopher or scholar do I personally consider him the equal of some of his contemporaries, nor can I place him as the greatest writer; but as a teacher and a social reformer, he can easily claim precedence of all the men of his day.

As stated before the peaceful reigns of Iyeyasu and his successors gave a great impetus to learning among the men of the ruling class, nevertheless, the common people were but little enlightened by this influx of foreign learning, for they had neither teachers nor books, that is books which they could read, no scholar of the period having the courage to write even an explanatory note of a Confucian text in the Japanese characters, which were contemptuously referred to as Onnamoji, or women's letters.

Breaks Tradition

The people of England had their Bibles in the fourteen century, but written in Latin, and consequently sealed to the great mass of the population, until John Wycliffe gave them the first translation in English. Similarly, Japan in Ekken's time had its Four Classics and Five Kings; but written in Chinese characters, and consequently unintelligible to the people. Ekken it was who finally broke the tradition of the scholars, and wrote his books on the ethics, in Kana mixed with easy Chinese characters, which would be intelligible to the bulk of the people.

The following extract from one of his Ten Precepts vividly illustrates the motive which led him into this new departure in the field of literature:

"The ways of Heaven and Earth and the Path of Mankind are written in the Books of the Sages. . . Those who read them can distinguish between the true and the false, as easily as in daytime they can distinguish between white and black. But alas!. . . our people are not well acquainted with the Chinese letters in which they are written . . . and the people in the provinces have no teachers. . . To instruct the common people with the original books is no easy matter. . . Methinks the teachings of the Sages are both high and deep, and to explain them with the 'women's letters' is like looking at the Heavens through a small tube, or sounding the depths of the ocean with a reed. Yet, in order to reach even the most distant place, one has to start from where one is . . . Consequently, though knowing that my attempt will be laughed at by all scholarly men of the age, I have written this book plainly in plain letters."

"The blessings which heaven has showered upon me are numerous, in spite of the fact that I have done nothing to deserve His great kindness. May my humble attempt to teach the poor and ignorant atone for a small fraction of my sins against Him whose treasures I have wasted in the many years of my existence."

Contrary to Ekken's own expectation, this new literary style was at once recognized by the learned men as the most effective means of teaching the poor and humble, and to promulgate Confucianism. The foremost of those who followed his example were two great scholars of the Shogun's Court, Arai Hakuseki and Muro Kyuso.

Once this plain yet vigorous style was adopted by men of such reputation, there was nothing to stop its being popularized, book after book being written to promote the knowledge of the people. Today the names of Ekken, Hakuseki and Muro Kyuso are remembered, not only as the great scholars of the Yedo period, but also as the pioneers of the modern style in writing.

(To Be Continued)